

'ASSOCIATE NATION' MAY BE IRISH STATUS

Estimated in Sinn Fein
Quarters That Formula
Will Bridge Chasm.

BASIC ACCORD REACHED

Ulster Cabinet Meets Before
Sir James Craig Leaves
for London.

LONDON, Nov. 4. (Associated Press).—Developments in the negotiations toward an Irish settlement now are understood to hinge on the conference which Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, will have in the next few days with Premier Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson. A special meeting was held by the Ulster Cabinet in Belfast to-day, prior to the departure of Sir James for London.

It is intimated in Sinn Fein quarters that a formula has been agreed upon, bridging their refusal to accept allegiance to the British Crown, whereby Ireland would not be designated as a British Dominion, but as an "associate nation." It is further stated that a solution of the Ulster problem must come, if it comes at all, through Ulster's recognition of the principle of unity in Ireland.

At Irish headquarters to-day it was stated that the British representatives and the Sinn Feiners had reached a measure of accord that promised a solution of all issues, and that Ulster now was as great a stumbling block in the path of the negotiations from the Government's point of view as from that of the Sinn Fein.

Desmond Fitzgerald of the Sinn Fein party, in a statement this afternoon, definitely denied a number of reports published in London newspapers relative to points on which an agreement is said to have been reached by the conference. He declared untrue rumors that the Sinn Feiners had accepted the principle of dominion status and British control of Irish ports and had agreed to contribute from the Irish treasury to the Imperial Treasury. He refused to disclose any points which have been agreed upon thus far, but it is stated in other Irish quarters that the determination of the Sinn Feiners not to accept the principle of allegiance to the British Crown remains unshaken.

A Bonar Law, Unionist, and former Government leader in the House of Commons, conferred with Prime Minister Lloyd George last night, and is taking a hand in the effort to reach a settlement of the Irish question. The Daily Mail, in discussing Mr. Bonar Law's interview, said to-day that he would, if necessary, bring independent influence to bear upon the Extreme Unionists with the view to achieving a complete agreement.

The Government is endeavoring to find a method to transfer to the Ulster Government powers which would enable it to function without delay, it was asserted by the Daily Mail this morning. This might be effected by an order in council, which would obviate the necessity of waiting for Parliament to pass a special bill.

BELFAST, Nov. 4.—Sir James Craig, the Premier, presided over a meeting of the Ulster Cabinet, held this morning. At this session John Milne Barbour, member of a Paterson, N. J., family, was installed as Finance Minister temporarily, owing to a breakdown in the health of the incumbent, Hugh McDowell Pollock.

Release of Sinn Fein Prisoners Is Denied

LONDON, Nov. 4.—It developed to-day that the report made public yesterday from Belfast to the effect that all the Sinn Fein prisoners in the Ballykinlar international camp, near that city, numbering about 1,700, had been released was erroneous.

The giving out of the report, it seems, was based on the release of a number of prisoners from this camp owing to congestion there, but no general freeing of the interned men at Ballykinlar occurred.

JAPANESE PREMIER STABBED TO DEATH

Continued from First Page.

his place might be filled, temporarily, by Viscount Takahashi.

Admiral Kato, who is being discussed, admittedly the most popular member of the Cabinet now that Premier Hara has been eliminated. It is believed he could command a majority of both houses of the Diet. The fact that he is a naval officer and not a civilian might render him more acceptable to the army and navy than Premier Hara was.

The assassination of the Premier is expected to witness a revival of the power of the Genro or Elder Statesmen, now greatly depleted by death. Prince Yamagata is the head of this group, now reduced to three, with the exception of Count Okuma, who is included in the group by courtesy. The Emperor is expected to convoke this group in special session to consider the situation and to seek their advice in forming a new Cabinet. The Genro may once more step in to determine the policies of the empire.

This group has been powerful in guiding the destinies of the empire since the restoration. They have no official status except that accorded them by popular approval. They are the final representatives of the old days of feudalism in Japan, which are not so far distant.

Baron Kato Weeps.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. (Associated Press).—The Japanese delegation to the armament conference was thrown into sorrow and confusion by the announcement from Tokyo that Takashi Hara, the Japanese Premier, had been assassinated. Admiral Baron Kato, the ranking member of the Japanese delegation and Mr. Hara's most intimate friend, was so affected by the announcement that he burst into tears—something most unusual for a Japanese who is trained from childhood to conceal his emotions.

The death of Premier Hara, who had attained a dominating political influence in the Japanese Empire, and who was expected personally to shape from Tokyo the Japanese policy at the forthcoming conference, is a very serious loss to Japan at a time when that country is passing through a period of intense transition.

The Emperor Yoshihito is incurably ill, mentally and physically, and is no longer able to carry on his duties. It is understood that plans have been under consideration to establish a regency under the Crown Prince, Hirohito, who recently returned from a tour of Europe. Mr. Hara and Viscount Makino, the Household Minister, had been trying to solve the problem of modernizing the Japanese court and seeking to bring it nearer to the people of Japan, who are clamoring for a development of their country along the lines of democracy. New social ideas, even Bolshevistic, have been coming in, influencing the thought of the people, 35 per cent of whom are able to read and write.

Mr. Hara frequently referred in public addresses to the dangers of a too rapid absorption of Western social ideas into Japanese life, believing that his country could not quickly digest successfully Western concepts of society. Gradually his influence grew until the Japanese began to look upon him as a popular leader at a rather critical moment of their history. It was a common saying at Tokyo that Hara alone

was running Japan and that it was his decision alone that always obtained.

He succeeded in inducing Gen. Tanaka, until recently Minister of War, to bring about a more straightforward cooperation between the military elements and the civil branches of the Government. It was Hara who framed the policy of accommodation and conciliation which the Japanese plenipotentiaries announced as their conference policy when they entered this country.

Important public personages in Japan are never announced dead, although actually so, until the Emperor has been notified of the demise, and it is possible that this ancient Japanese custom may account for the fact that the Japanese Embassy to-night was still without official announcement of the assassination of the Premier.

Senjuro Yokota, chief of the legislative bureau of the Japanese Cabinet and a personal representative of Premier Hara at the conference, decided to return to Japan immediately.

Who are the Diet members who are here to assist unofficially the Japanese delegation to the conference the opinion was expressed that if the Selyukal, or Government party of which Mr. Hara was the head, retains its power, Prince Saloni, who was the chief delegate to the Versailles peace conference, would seem the logical choice for Premier.

Repeated attempts have been made at Tokyo to overthrow the Hara Cabinet. Kenseikai, or opposition party, under the presidency of Viscount Kato, who was Foreign Minister when the twenty-one demands on China were presented, accused the Ministry with incompetency and failure in handling the empire's relations with foreign countries. Mr. Hara was particularly attacked on account of his Siberian policy, which was decided to be vacillating and financially ruinous. The opposition demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Siberia.

The Shantung negotiations and the collapse of the Dairien conference at which Japan hoped to make a working agreement with the Far Eastern republics, at China, have tended, in the opinion of some observers, to augment the division between the political parties, who also hold different views as to the probable results of the Washington conference. The status of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is also another factor entering into the general situation.

A high official of the Japanese delegation said to-night there was no truth whatsoever, for the present at least, in the report that Admiral Baron Kato would return to Japan immediately.

CHANCE OF ALARMING CHANGE IN JAPAN SEEN

Tokio Banker Tells of War
Spirit Tangle.

Special Despatch to This New York Herald.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The members of the Japanese mission delegation passing through Chicago to-day on their way to New York assert the assassin of the Premier of Japan must have been a Bolshevik or Anarchist rather than a simple political opponent.

According to Noriyuki Yapsufuro, managing director of the Sumitomo Bank in Tokyo, the death of Premier Hara may be followed by an alarming political change.

"Hara was one of the ablest leaders in Japan," he declared, "and kept his party together by his own unaided efforts. He always stood for conciliation, international good will and peace. His chief opponent, Viscount Takashi Kato, who may come into power, is recognized as head of the war party. He favors an aggressive attitude in China, Korea and Siberia."

"If Hara's opponents now get control it will change the policy of the Japanese delegation at the Washington armament conference. Heretofore they have earnestly wished for its success. Hereafter, if subject to different advice from Tokyo, they may lose their enthusiasm."

"Within the Government party Hara's logical successor is Korekito Takahashi, Minister of Finance. He has more chances than any other one man to head the next Cabinet."

K. Kawashima, Imperial Japanese Consul at Chicago, to-day said:

"Premier Hara may have been assassinated because he had instructed his intimates to the Washington armament conference to agree unequivocally to limit the Japanese army and navy if Great Britain and America did likewise."

HARA JAPAN'S MOST EXPERT POLITICIAN

Called 'Lloyd George of Far
East' in His Power to
Weather Storms.

HAD EDITORIAL TRAINING

Was Man of People Who
Wanted His Country to
Develop in Peace.

The assassination of Takashi Hara, Premier of Japan, removes a man who has long been regarded as Japan's most liberal friend of international amity and most skillful political leader. Perhaps few men possessed a broader knowledge of Japanese psychology, national aspirations and the complex problems of the Far East than he.

A man of the people, in contradistinction to the statesmen who were long in power and who represented the ancient aristocracy of Japan, he may be said to have always maintained the common touch, to have kept ever foremost in his mind and to have paced foremost in his work, the economic development of Japan in paths of peace. A product of modern Japan, he was the antithesis of those ancient traditions which built a wall around the island empire and cut Japan off from western civilization.

Premier Hara was born in Morioka in 1854, and therefore was 67 years old. After receiving what would be known in the Occident as a common school education, he entered the law college of the staff of the Tokyo Zoek. His powers of observation and the keenness of his mind caused him to be assigned to report the Korean trip of Marquis Inouye when, in 1882, the Marquis was sent to Korea as special envoy of the Emperor.

Pushed by Marquis Inouye.

Marquis Inouye developed a fondness for Mr. Hara on this trip, and when the Marquis returned to Tokyo, it was not long before Mr. Hara found a place in the Japanese Foreign Office. Later he became Japanese Minister to Korea. He resigned from Government work to become editor of the Osaka Mainichi.

Mr. Hara was one of the chief lieutenants of Prince Ito when the Prince raised the political banner of the Selyukal, then the opposition party. In 1903, that same year he became Minister of Communications. He later became editor of the Osaka Shimpo, on which paper he remained until 1906, when he accepted a Ministerial post.

In 1908 he made a trip to the United States and Europe, having been received in Washington by President Roosevelt, who declared that Mr. Hara possessed as broad an understanding of the problems of the Orient as any man he had ever known. After the death of Prince Ito Mr. Hara became leader of the Selyukal. He became Premier of Japan in 1918.

Premier Hara was perhaps the most expert politician of the Japanese Empire. He had been called the "Lloyd George of the Far East," and he weathered many storms since he became head of the Government of Japan.

Hara Outlined His Stand to The New York Herald

In a direct statement to Louis
Seldol, correspondent for The
New York Herald in Japan,
published on September 23, Premier
Hara said of the Washington conference:

"In regard to the Pacific convention and the armament limitation the time is not yet mature enough to warrant publication of the Government plan beyond what has already been published. You may, however, emphasize the fact that the Japanese Government is determined to attend the proposed conference with all sincerity because they bow to the conviction that the realization of armament limitation is really a broad step toward the promotion of the peace and the welfare of the world. The maintenance of peace in the Far East has been the constant aim of the Japanese nation. It is true that Japan has sometimes laid herself open to misunderstandings in the estimation of foreign Powers in regard to her policy toward the Far East, but since the establishment of the present Ministry the country's attitude has been conspicuously peaceful."

stems in which a weaker man would have been engulfed. The Kenseikai, the opposition party, criticized him for the Japanese policy at the Paris Peace Conference and declared in resolutions adopted in a meeting in October, 1920, that "in the course of the government's dealings with China, Russia and America there is not the slightest shadow of maintenance of the dignity which Japan, as a first class Power, is entitled to."

Tried to Preserve Peace.

No one ever accused Premier Hara of being a pacifist. Indeed, the policy of his Government was anything but a pacifist. But he did try to preserve peace between Japan and the nations of the world. His very knowledge of Japan's power also enabled him to understand fully her limitations. While he always pressed for recognition of Japanese supremacy in the Far East—for a Japanese Monroe Doctrine, so to speak—and for racial equality as compared with Japanese subjects, it was with a conciliatory spirit that he urged them not with the militant attitude of the daimyo, for Premier Hara was sprung not of the aristocrat but of commoner. He was of and for the new Japan.

A question that will be on many tongues at the passing of Premier Hara will be: What now will be Japan's attitude in connection with the forthcoming Washington conference on the limitation of armament and Far Eastern problems? Recently he addressed the Japanese Diet frequently on the subject of this conference and what it meant for Japan, and he held that his Government's policy of racial equality should be advanced as Japan's chief aim to the end that racial barriers be taken down. The Shantung conference, he declared, was another important point, and on this the Hara Ministry was willing to compromise. The terms of this compromise, however, had evoked strong opposition by the Chinese as inadequate and by certain factions in Japan as conceding too much.

His attitude with regard to disarmament was not unlike that of France. Japan, he declared, was ready to accept limitation of naval armament along with the rest of the world, but always keeping in mind the needs of Japan in connection with national defense. He was quoted by the Yozou Choko of Tokyo

early last month as saying that the Japanese delegates to the Washington conference would work to achieve a perfect agreement among the Powers—an agreement based on the fundamental principle of respect for a world open door, the removal of barriers between the different races and the assurance of the existence of mankind. This of course would embrace the California question and China in all their various aspects.

At a Selyukal party conference on August 10 Premier Hara, discussing disarmament, said his Government was determined to participate in the Washington conference "with all sincerity, because it bows to the conviction that the realization of limitation of armaments is a really broad step toward the promotion of world peace." He said that while Japan had sometimes laid herself open to misunderstandings in the estimation of foreign Powers in regard to her policies in the Far East the attitude of those countries had been conspicuously peaceful since the establishment of his Ministry.

Premier Hara is the second Japanese Prime Minister to be assassinated. Marquis Ito was killed by an assassin in Harbin on October 26, 1909. The man who killed him was a Korean. The Tokyo police discovered a plot to kill Premier Hara last May, when a one-time Japanese artilleryman named Ito constructed seven bombs with which to attempt to assassinate the Premier. The date for the attempt on Mr. Hara's life was set for May 8, 1920.

MAN'S BODY WEIGHTED BY CHAINS IN WATER

Not Drowned, Autopsy Shows
in Ocean Grave.

ASBURY PARK, Nov. 4.—The body of a man, weighted with 25 pounds of net chains, was found to-day in shallow water beneath the South End pavilion, Ocean Grove. An autopsy disclosed the man had not been drowned, but there were no marks of violence save a small bruise on the temple, not believed sufficient to have caused death.

An overcoat was found in the pavilion and a coat and waistcoat were recovered from the surf. There was \$22 in bills in the man's trousers pocket. The net chains had been taken from the pavilion.

Theory of suicide was cast in doubt by the autopsy, which showed no water in the lungs. The body has not been identified.

PHILADELPHIA SPECIAL EXCURSIONS

5 days, Nov. 6, 20, Dec. 4, 18

Leaving New York, W. 23d St., 8:17 A. M. Liberty St., 8:50 A. M. Jackson Ave. Jersey City, 9:51 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8:47 A. M. Elizabeth, 9:16 A. M. Returning leave Philadelphia (leaving Terminal), 8:00 P. M.

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\$550 Taupe Nutria Coat-Wrap.....\$395

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All our route salesmen are now on strike. They have no authority to make collections of accounts. You may send your remittance through the mails or payments may be made at our branches. Under no consideration pay any one calling at your home until further notice.

You may be sure that every effort will be made to resume regular service to your homes as speedily as possible. In the meantime, milk may be secured at our delivery branches. Look them up in your telephone directory. Also from any dealer handling Borden's Milk.

Regarding the strike—every effort has been made by this company to settle with our employees on a most reasonable basis, making no reductions in the present scale of wages or working conditions. Our route salesmen at present earn from \$43 to \$65 per week. The increased demand by them of \$5.00 per week is an injustice to the public who would have to pay the bill. We ask your indulgence and consideration.

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Separate Garments 75c to 2.00
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